Subject: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #888
To: INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL

INFO-HAMS Digest Wed, 15 Nov 89 Volume 89 : Issue 888

Today's Topics:

220MHz rig wanted airport security A new ham

Letter from the FCC: 20M Maritime Mobile Net Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski More Heathkit/Standard

Product Review: HMC-2 VOX HEADSET SuperDF... how does it work?

Date: 15 Nov 89 16:14:57 GMT

From: fox!portal!cup.portal.com!Lee_-_Reynolds@apple.com

Subject: 220MHz rig wanted

Hi, all.

I am looking for a 220MHz rig for base station use. Ideally I'd like something like the old (Clegg, was it?) 220MHz xtal rig or something else that isn't too dinky (small, I mean). Anyone out there have anything like that?

Lee (G8LCK)

(617)860-8629 D (603)924-0042 E

Date: Wed, 15 Nov 89 19:50:19 CST

From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com (Bob West - WA8YCD - DSEG/HRD Computer Systems

Training - MSG HRD1 - 995-1908)

Subject: airport security

>Subj: Re: airport security
>
> to be X-rayed. This thing is tiny, and I can't imagine anyone fitting a bomb
> into it (I can barely understand how Motorola gets a 900MHz receiver, LCD
> display, speaker, and vibrator in it! ;-).
>
> There are some pretty small guns around.
>
> --Phil Howard, KA9WGN--

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> <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
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Yeah, and HOW MUCH plastic explosive does it take to blow a significant hole in a L-1011? Just how big WAS the device that took out that 747 over Scotland?

I am happy to demonstrate my HT and I try to remember to keep my camera unloaded until I get through the security gate at least. I think I would rather go through a little inconvenience on the ground than a MAJOR inconvenience at 30 kilofeet...

There's more than one way to have a bad day.

73,
Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

Date: 16 Nov 89 01:40:52 GMT

From: cs.utexas.edu!usc!samsung!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!

ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu

Subject: A new ham

I didn't get the impression it should be email only. I was not offended by it being posted. There are probably quite many people and hams that are not aware that their address is readily available not only by the Callbook (they usually learn it within a couple years) as well as ONLINE on internet (via marvin and other servers).

By the way, your BIRTHDATES are known to us now, too :-)
....so we can tell if you are an "old fart" :-) (or just a kid)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

Date: 16 Nov 89 03:55:13 GMT

From: jupiter!karn@bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn)

Subject: Letter from the FCC: 20M Maritime Mobile Net

>>Like it or not, modern radios make it possible for almost anyone can be >>trained in a matter of minutes to operate them.

>Trained to dial up the right frequency and adjust the squelch control,

>yes. Trained to *communicate*, no.

>You don't teach someone on the spur of the moment how to convey information >in the most efficient form, how to know when to shut up and listen instead >of talking, etc.

If you're talking about multiple-access operation (i.e., your standard ham "net"), you have a valid point; you still need to know the protocol. But I include hand-held cellular phones in the "modern radio" category, and anyone *can* be taught how to use one in a matter of minutes. The procedural tasks of frequency selection, calling, power control, etc, are all done so well by the technology that the resulting service looks and feels just like an ordinary telephone -- which everybody already knows how to use.

The one place where traditional amateur-style VHF repeater net operation really pays off is when a given bit of information needs to be disseminated to a large number of recipients. In other words, it's best suited for "multicast" (a generalization of "broadcast") applications.

But for the bulk of communications which is point-to-point in nature, the cellular phone "model" makes a lot more sense. It's far more spectrally efficient, it's easier to use, and it has much greater system capacity. I think it's a model we'll have to build into our systems if we're to be a significant public service resource. We'll have to develop a lot of technology and pay careful attention to details like survivability in a disaster, but I do believe it is within our capabilities as amateurs. The necessary piece parts are already here or are now arriving: synthesized radios with remote tuning, high speed digital microwave links, digital signal processing systems, control microcomputers, etc.

And the resulting system will have far more capability than even the best trained operators using existing equipment.

Phil

Date: 16 Nov 89 01:50:25 GMT

From: shelby!neon!kaufman@decwrl.dec.com (Marc T. Kaufman) Subject: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

In article <8060.2561BBFC@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
(Jim Grubs) writes:

- -> From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD)
- > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio

- >

- > My question is: Why would you be interested in what the call signs are
- > or represent?

>Amen!!! I'm becoming upset not only with this type of posting but also the >people who refer to the ECPA as the "American No Right to Listen GESTAPO Law". >Whatever happened to respect for privacy? When I was a kid, among the first >things I was taught was "Keep your paws off other people's stuff and your nose >out of other people's business."

Wait a minute! The Air Force transmissions are deliberately sent unscrambled because we have an agreement with the Russians that normal traffic will be sent unscrambled so that each side can tell that there is nothing nefarious afoot.

Are you telling me that it is OK for the Russians to listen to SAC, but NOT OK for Americans to listen to SAC?

When I was a kid, we had the Communications Act of 1934, which said I could listen to ANYTHING, so long as I didn't use it for commercial gain. I'm certainly not going to trust YOU to decide what I can listen to!

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

Date: 16 Nov 89 03:39:16 GMT

From: cs.utexas.edu!samsung!usc!merlin.usc.edu!aludra.usc.edu!skoh@tut.cis.ohio-

state.edu (S. Koh)

Subject: More Heathkit/Standard

Hello again,

Since I have been getting a large amount of mail asking for more information regarding my recent post about a friends HeathKit radio, I thought that I would post the info. over the net, so here it goes:

The unit is a Heathkit HWS-24-HT and, from what he understands, it is made by Standard radio (model C500) in Tokyo Japan and imported to be sold/distributed here by HeathKit.

The unit is only sold fully assembled (as it comes from Japan), and receives from 130-170Mhz and from 418-470Mhz. It stores 20 memory channels.

What my friend is looking for is any advice or information that might be passed along to him (i.e. do's and don't for the radio); also he has heard that the radio can me modified for more memory and for the MARS/CAP frequencies.

He has requested a service manual for the radio, but since it is new, Standard says that it will be some months before one is out; so if ANYONE has any information about the unit please send it to me and I will pass it along.

Thank you, skoh@aludra.usc.edu

Date: 16 Nov 89 01:51:12 GMT

From: att!cbnewsc!parnass@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Bob Parnass, AJ9S)

Subject: Product Review: HMC-2 VOX HEADSET

In article <1618@ultb.UUCP>, cep4478@ultb.UUCP (C.E. Piggott) writes:

- > ... Unfortunately,
- > it looks like EVERYBODY sells such accessories at list price, with no
- > discounts to be find when it comes to hand/speaker mics, headsets, PL
- > boards, etc. it is REALLY worth waiting for your next hamfest...

I lamented the same thing until I noticed The Ham Station, a dealer based in Evansville, IN, sold just about everything at a discount. I bought my Paragon and accy's at discount prices from The Ham Station.

Check 'em out. They advertise in QST.

- -

Deb Develop A100 ATCT Dell Lebenstenie - ettlibuur leennes (242)070 5444

Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

Date: 16 Nov 89 00:36:56 GMT

From: csusac!mmsac!david@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu (David L. Kensiski)

Subject: SuperDF... how does it work?

How does the SuperDF work? I have read about how the doppler units work, but I haven't seen any articles about the SuperDF yet.

- -

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